INTRODUCTION.

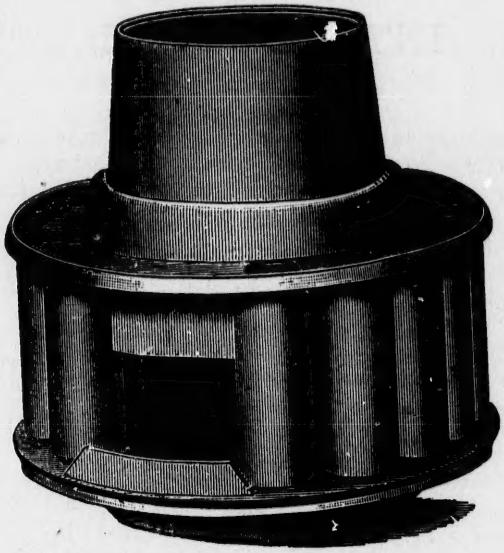
In this issue of our new edition, representing our celebrated Air-Warming and Ventilating Furnaces, we have made some improvements which have suggested themselves from time to time, and feel that we have the most perfect Furnaces now on the market.

Having made Furnaces a specialty for many years, and after long experience and effort, we have succeeded in getting our Furnaces perfected. No Furnace or Stove can be made perfect on first trial, and purchasers are more safe in the use of articles made by experienced manufacturers. We have a large number of sizes, especially adapted to the heating of all sizes and kinds of buildings, either public or private. We make four sizes of Base-Burning and Self-Feeding Furnaces, which may be set portable or in brick walls, as most desired, known as the Tubular and Lively Times Furnaces, and five sizes of surface-burning, or those that are fed directly on the fire, which may be set either in portable form or in brick as most desired; also five sizes of Wood Furnaces. These Furnaces should be examined by parties desiring to purchase, as they have merit over all others in use. Our facilities for manufacturing are extensive, and we will be able to fill promptly all orders from any part of the country.

We shall be pleased to receive from parties plans or sketches of any building or buildings required to be heated and ventilated. We will examine them carefully and give our opinion of the number, style and size of Furnace or Furnaces required, with suggestions as to the proper mode of setting, together with our views regarding ventilation. In all cases, if desired, we will furnish a competent man to set our Furnaces. This is advisable in all cases where experienced men are not at hand to perform the work, as it is all-important that to insure perfect operation the Furnace should be set with the utmost care.

BEECHER BROS.

NEW FIRE POT.



We would call your attention to a new FIRE POT which we have made and applied to our Furnaces. You will readily see the advantages this style of fire pot has over those in common use. First, it has three times the amount of radiating surface, and, being tubular, the air circulates through and in contact with very much more heating surface which is in contact with the fire. The result is great economy in fuel and greater heating power in a more compact form. By constructing fire pots in this form makes them much more durable, they cannot get overheated, for the reason that so much air is passed over and in contact with the iron constantly, which takes up the heat so rapidly that all the parts are kept below a red heat. The weak part of all Stoves and Furnaces is the fire pot, for the reason that this is the point where combustion takes place. We think, by this new device, the fire box will be as durable as any part of the Furnace. This advantage will be appreciated by those having Furnaces in use, for the yearly expense in repairs for fire pots alone is very great. When broken and out of repair they are liable to leak gas, and often injures the good name of the Furnace.

It is our determination to keep pace with the times, to produce and furnish the best and most approved article in use for heating

PRIVATE AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS

of every description, on the most reasonable terms.

GENERAL REMARKS

On heating and ventilating with Tubular and Lively times Hot-Air Furnaces, Harris' Coal and Wood Furnaces.

There can be no positive rule given in relation to the setting up or adjusting Hot-Air Furnaces for use. The condition of the building required to be heated must always be considered, as it is seldom that two will be found precisely alike in their construction or general arrangement. One may be thoroughly and substantially built, with moderate height of ceiling, with closely-fitted doors and windows, and less exposed externally; another may be constructed of lighter walls (if of brick) and extremely high ceiling, with doors and windows loosely fitted, and occupying a position of exposure to the storms and winds from every quarter. These considerations alone should *determine* the size of the heater required, as no general rule will apply equally in all cases. We will venture a few suggestions, however, that may prove not altogether valueless:

First.—Having become satisfied regarding the kind of heater desired, be careful to select a size sufficienty large to ensure all the heat required by running it moderately, for the reason that a small heater *forced beyond its capacity* will certainly prove less economical and satisfactory than a larger one.

Second.—If possible, set the heater in a central position, and with a due regard to the equal distribution of the heat to the various rooms required to be heated, favoring in all cases the lower story or rooms upon the floor immediately above the room in which the heater is placed. This will be found quite important when the fact is considered that pipes leading into the upper stories are, in their formation and operation, like so many flues in a chimney—The greater the elevation the stronger the draft.

Third.—Much care and judgement should be exercised in calculating the size and arrangement of the various conducting pipes leading from the heater, that a proper distribution of heat may be obtained.

Fourth.—For the first or principal story, hot-air pipes require to be double the capacity (in square inches) of those needed for heating the upper stories of private buildings. The upper stories are greatly benefitted by the surplus heat that rises up the open stairway from the open part of the house, and hence require smaller pipes. In many cases all the heat that is required for heating the chambers may be obtained in this way, if the doors leading into the hall remain open: But in all cases when separate rooms require to be heated pipes

should be carried direct to the rooms, either through the partition or the flues. Where the hall is large and much heat is required to be diffused through the entire house, round tin pipes 10 to 12 inches in diameter, made of I-X tin, should be used, and *round* elbows to avoid abrupt angles. For rooms in the first story 10-inch pipes are large enough, unless the rooms are of immense size and the pipes have to be carried a long distance horizontally, in which case we would recommend larger pipes. A 10-inch pipe will, with 10x16 register centrally located, heat a room 30x20 on the principal story; and an 8 inch round pipe with 8x12 register, will heat a room the same size in an upper story. To heat small rooms in the first story 8-inch pipes are as small as it will be advisable to use. Much care should be taken not to contract the size of the pipe at any point to obstruct the flue. Registers should invariably be as large as the pipe. Our rule is to use for 7-inch pipe, 7x10; for 8-inch pipe, 8x12; for 9-inch pipe, 9x14; for 10-inch pipe, 10½x16½ registers. All sizes larger in the same ratio.

Fifth.—In all cases secure the best possible ventilation, as rooms heat more easily when well ventilated, as air occupies space much the same as water or other substances. When fresh air is brought into the room an equal amount must be displaced. To heat successfully with hot air, what is termed a circulation must be kept up—the cold air must pass off and the fresh warm air, take its place; and by the constant change of air in the several rooms, the house is as healthful as the open air in summer. When fire-place flues open into the several rooms they will ventilate or draw the cold air from the bottom of the room, as the fresh warm air, when admitted, rises to the top, and is equalized by being drawn down by ventilation from the bottom. For the want of proper circulation or ventilation many good furnaces are condemned, and if the air heated at the furnace be not circulated properly through the room where required the best heater made is sure to prove a failure.

Sixth.—The most essential point is to secure a good flue. A heater will not work well unless it is connected to a chimney that will produce a good draft. The furnace does not draw—it is the chimney that draws the air into and through the fire that causes the combustion of the fuel; and when the fuel burns, then the furnace that gives the *most* heat from a *given amount* of coal burned is regarded *the best.*

Seventh.—To heat large rooms or churches *one* large pipe and register is much better than more; and the register should be set as nearly as possible over the top of the heater, as air, like water, finds its level, and will heat one part of the room as well

as another, without regard to the location of the heater and register.

Eighth.—The power of the best heater is about 70,000 cubic feet; under favorable circumstances greater may be obtained, but we would advise not to expect more as a rule.

Ninth.—In setting furnaces too much care cannot be taken to have the pipes well fitted and all the work well executed. None but experienced workmen should be engaged to set them.

Tenth.—Cold-air boxes require to be at least two-thirds as large in square inches, for all sizes of heaters, as the hot-air or escape pipes—generally from 200 to 600 square inches.

We advise taking cold air from the halls of houses if the air is pure, for when carried to the bottom of the heater it will form a good circulation, and the cost of heating becomes greatly diminished and accelerated. But where there is objection to taking the air from the house, from any cause, then it should be taken from the outside—through a window at the north or west, if possible. Cover the mouth of the box with coarse wire-cloth or netting.

DIRECTIONS FOR SETTING UP AND USING THE LIVELY TIMES FURNACES.

First.—Set the base or bottom firmly where it is desirable to locate the heater, and as nearly level as possible; adjust the ash pit in its position—its front edge should be even with the base in front—then arrange the grate in place.

Second.—Arrange the air frame on the base behind; put on the lower flue plate, adjust that back into the frame which holds up the back part; see that the front edge is even with the front of the ash pit.

Third.—Place the fire pot on the ash pit, and force it back until it rests upon its centre.

Fourth.—When all are properly in place, put on the feed pots or cylinders above.

Fifth.—Put on the inner sheet-iron drum, then put on the outside drum; put the top flue plate on the drum; put in the rods and screw down tightly; all the flanges should be cemented before putting up, and after all are put together, cement all the joints, that the heater may be as tight as possible.

Sixth.—Screw on the front to the ash pit; put the two bolts into the lower flue plate from the front, but leave them a little loose; then bolt the galvanized iron to the front frame, which should be made just as high as the frame; wind it around and bolt it on the other side; screw all the bolts tight with a screw-

driver; cement all the joints in the front tightly; put on the first ring, which should rest upon the top of the frame to make a finish.

Seventh.—Attach the mouthpiece to the feed cylinder; screw it down and cement it tightly.

Eighth.—Put on the top case, which should reach to the top of the mouthpiece frame and fit the mouth tightly; the flanges should be well cemented and tightly screwed up; the feed frame should be closely fitted and mounted with care.

Ninth.—Any kind of cap desirable may be used with which to connect the hot-air pipes. An inverted cone cap is best when practicable, as the pipes may be set in the sides at the extreme top edge on any angle desired, thus saving elbows; and by filling the top with mortar, sand or ashes, the heat is prevented from radiating into the cellar and becoming wasted.

In putting these heaters up for use much care should be used to secure a good draft to the chimney.

The smoke pipe should be run on an upward incline, and the joints well fitted. Where the pipe enters the flue it should be masoned tightly. Be careful that the pipes do not extend so far into the flues as to obstruct the draft.

Close all other openings leading into the same chimney, for with a good draft the heater will always be in working order, and it may be regulated to the temperature desired by dampers. By adjusting the front dampers just the heat desired can be maintained. After a few days use the person in charge will learn how to keep the dampers set day and night so as to maintain any temperature desired.

For the small sizes Lackawanna coal, stove size, is the most desirable. For the three larger sizes, Nos. 14, 15 and 16, small egg size coal is the best, but use smaller rather than larger if these sizes cannot be obtained.

The grate should be shaken and cleaned out at least once in twenty-four hours, and the ashes removed from the ash-pit.

In kindling the fire fill the pot with wood or charcoal. As soon as the wood becomes thoroughly ignited close the dampers in the ash-pit which you have had open to start the fire; in the meantime keep the pipe dampers open; then open gradually the upper feed door; by opening it gradually (the ash pit dampers being closed) the air will be drawn in and down through the feed or magazine, and prevent the smoke from escaping into the room; then fill the magazine with hard coal; close the feed door tightly; open the ash-pit dampers and the coal will soon ignite, and then regulate the dampers in the pipe collar and front to maintain just the fire you may require.

After the hard coal is well ignited again close the ash pit

dampers (as directed to be done when feeding the furnace); open the feed door slowly as before (and at all times for the same reason) and fill the magazine full of coal; close the door tightly and regulate the dampers to produce more or less heat, as may be required.

This first supply of coal may seem large and ruinous; many are afraid to fill the magazine, but they should remember that *when once it is charged* it continues so the entire season, and the daily supply thereafter will be more moderate; *but the magazine requires partial filling* at least once in twenty-four hours, and then, with the slight trouble of shaking the grate once or twice during the day, no further attention will be required to ensure all the heat necessary in the coldest weather.

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LIVELY TIMES.

New Self-Feed and Gas Burning Furnace.

It is a settled fact that to heat buildings, either public or private, effectually and economically, it must be done with Hot-Air Furnaces. As much improvement has been made in the construction of Heaters, both as regards power, economy, durability, and ease of management, we would invite those requiring a good Heater for their own use, or those who take an interest in Heaters generally, to examine our NEW HOT-AIR FURNACE, which may be regarded as a great improvement over any heater before made; it will commend itself to the severe critic because of the many advantages it possesses over any other heater in the market.

It is constructed with a magazine for reserve coal, which makes it a perpetual burner, and only needs to be seen to be appreciated. It is SO CONSTRUCTED AS TO PRODUCE THE MOST PERFECT COMBUSTION OF THE FUEL.

This heater has a very large amount of radiating surface, which the fire and air both come directly in contact with, producing a large volume of pure warm air. It is so easily managed that the most simple person may take care of it; easily cleaned, never requiring to be taken apart for that purpose.

The smoke flue is at the bottom of the drum, thus re-

taining the heat, regulating more properly the draft, and securing a steady and uniform heat day and night throughout the entire season.

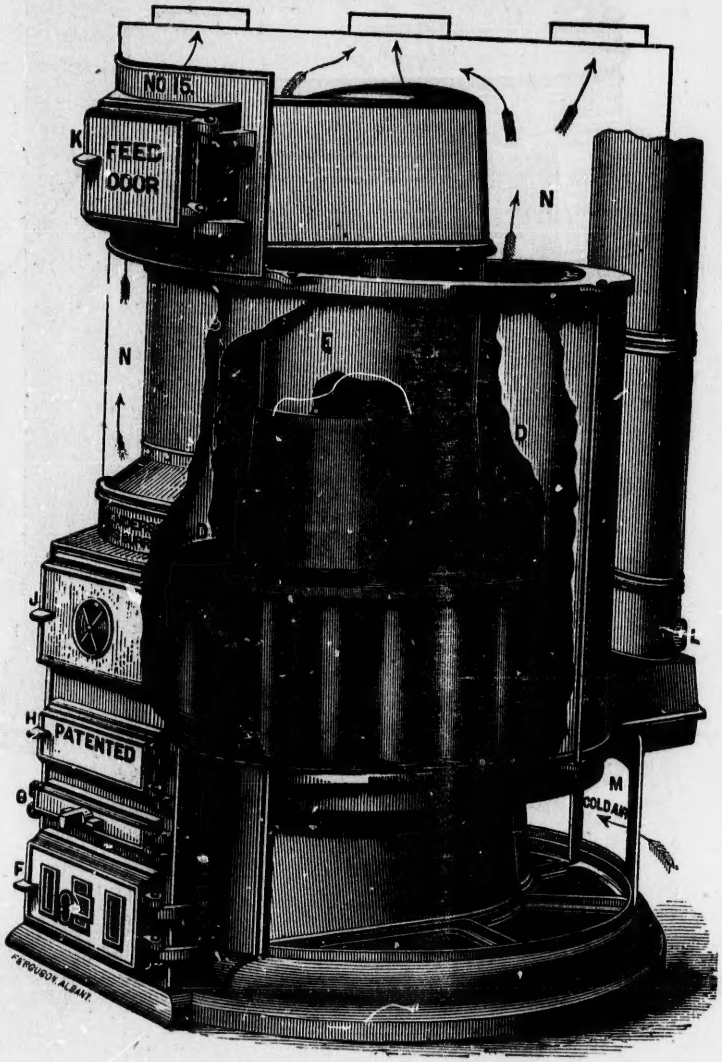
The construction is so simple that few joints are made, and are self-packing. The castings are made very heavy, assuring great durability. Much care is used in fitting all the doors and dampers and every part of the heater, to make it as perfect as possible.

This heater is very compact in form, and can be set in low basements or cellars if desired. We manufacture *four sizes* to be set portable in galvanized iron cases, and *four sizes* to be set in brick when desired. Being made in sections, they may be adapted to any location. They can be set in a cellar with an elevation of no more than five feet, and work perfectly without setting below the natural bottom of the basement.

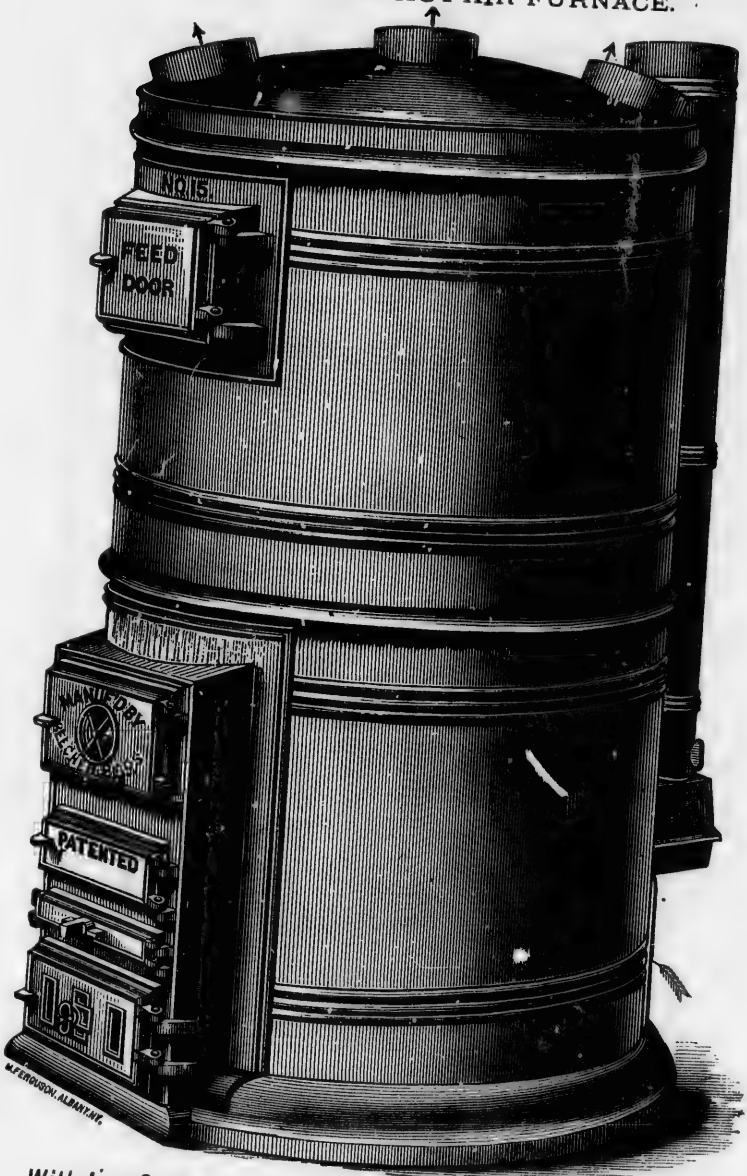
The Heater, because of its being formed in sections, can be enlarged to heat the largest buildings easily and economically, both as regards cost of Furnace as well as the amount of coal required. We are confident that it will commend itself to the favorable judgement of the trade as being the best base-burning and gas-burning Furnace ever made.

We also manufacture five sizes of what are known as Surface burning Furnaces, to be set either portable or in brick, and claim they have no equal for churches and public buildings, where a continuous fire is not required.

LIVELY TIMES HOT-AIR FURACES.



LIVELY TIMES HOT-AIR FURNACE.



With Iron Case, complete. To be set Portable. Nos. 14, 15, 16.

15, 16.

PRICES OF SELF-FEED FURNACES.

COAL.

No. 14,..... $
„ 15,.....
„ 16,.....

NEW HARRIS FURNACE.

No. 7,..... $
„ 8,.....
„ 9,.....
„ 10,.....
„ 11,.....

WOOD FURNACE.

No. 2,..... $
„ 3,.....
„ 4,.....
„ 13,.....
„ 14,.....

THE NEW HARRIS FURNACE.

ADVANTAGES OF "THE NEW HARRIS FURNACE:"

Economy. Efficiency. Simplicity. Durability, Self-Cleaning. Uniform Heat. "No Gas or Dust." Purity of Air.

EASE OF MANAGEMENT.

GREAT HEATING CAPACITY.

RAPID AND POWERFUL HEATER.

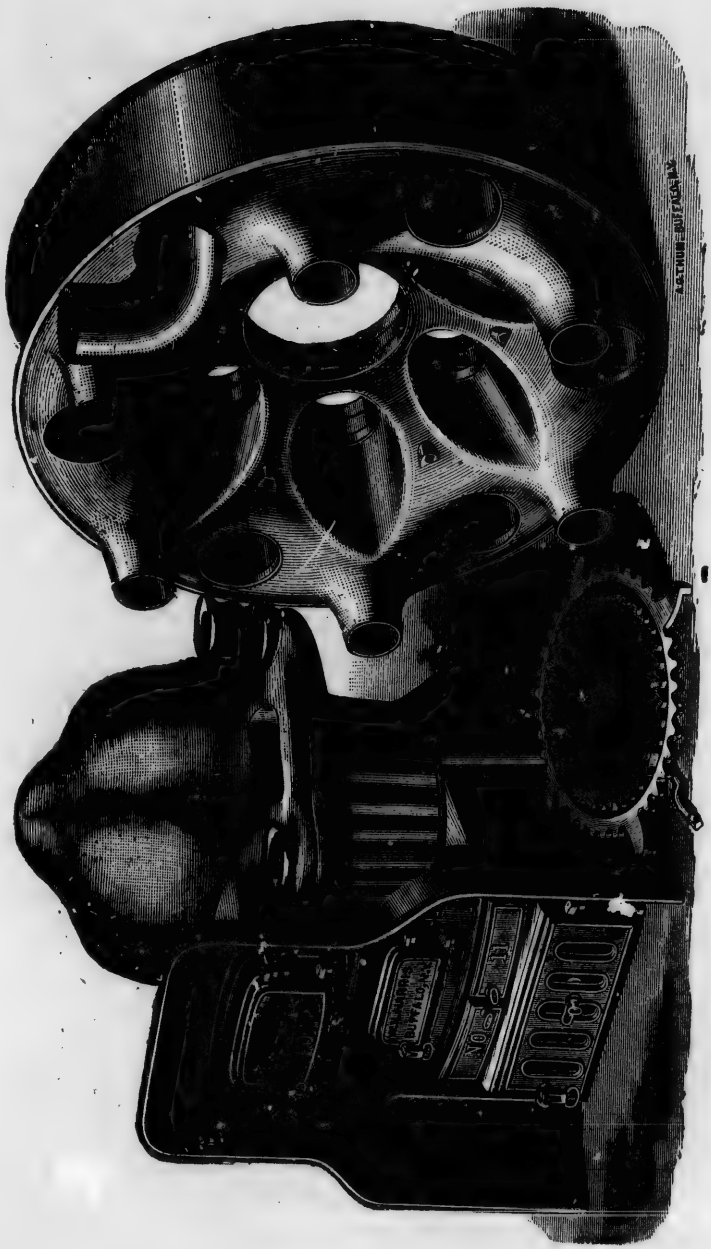
MORE HEAT WITH LESS FUEL.

Not Liable to get out of Order. No Repairs for many Years.

LARGE AMOUNT OF HEATING AND RADIATING SURFACE.

Regular Supply and Uniform Distribution of Heat. Smoke Pipe Adjustable to any Location of Chimney.

No. 7,	Portable.
No. 8,	Portable or Stationary.
No. 9,	" "
No. 10,	" "
No. 11,	Stationary.


PATENTED
100800

Beecher Bros.' Portable and Brick-Set Hot-Air Furnaces.

FOR WOOD.

This powerful heater has been subjected to severe practical tests during past years, has given universal satisfaction in all parts of the country where it has been tested, and is generally admitted by those who have had the largest experience in setting wood furnaces that it has

MORE ATTRACTIVE IMPROVEMENTS,

MORE POWER WITH A GIVEN AMOUNT OF FUEL,

REQUIRING LESS ATTENTION,

AND PRODUCING A MORE UNIFORM TEMPERATURE

than any wood furnace now in use.

By referring to the cut it will be seen that the body is of peculiar construction, being cast in sections, with grooved joints bolted together, combining great strength, forming a large direct radiating surface, corrugated in form, and thus brought in the closest possible contact with the fire at all points, giving ample provisions for expansion and contraction without danger of cracking.

The nine flues leading from the fire chamber to the radiator above are short and direct, thereby giving great power and efficiency to all radiating surface.

The radiator is of approved and novel construction, made of very heavy sheet-iron, located entirely above the body, and so arranged as to be self-cleaning, presenting a very large and powerful radiating surface, which, in connection with the radiating flues, receives the entire products of combustion, thus preventing a waste of fuel, choking, smouldering, or extinguishment of the fire.

A very important feature in the furnace is the inside radiating tubes and centre opening, which admit of a complete inside circulation of air, and which must become thoroughly heated in its ascent, thereby adding greatly to the general power and efficiency. Those conversant with the construction of heaters will see, by reference to the cut, that the smoke pipe is connected with the furnace by a descending flue from the radiator to the base, which gives a perfect control of the fire, ease and simplicity of management, and perfect adaptation to the climate, which has been a great, if not serious, difficulty in the management of most kinds of furnaces, especially in moderate weather, when but little heat is required. It has also a direct draft, to be used when kindling the fire.

The doors are very large, so that rough, unmerchantable or refuse wood can be conveniently used.

They are made with double casings, so there is but little loss of heat in the cellar.

We have also arranged the heaters for brickwork by using a large cast-iron recess for the front, thereby adapting it to all classes of public and private buildings.

Among its many advantages, when used as a portable, are these, viz.: Less expense of apparatus, and less skill required in setting.

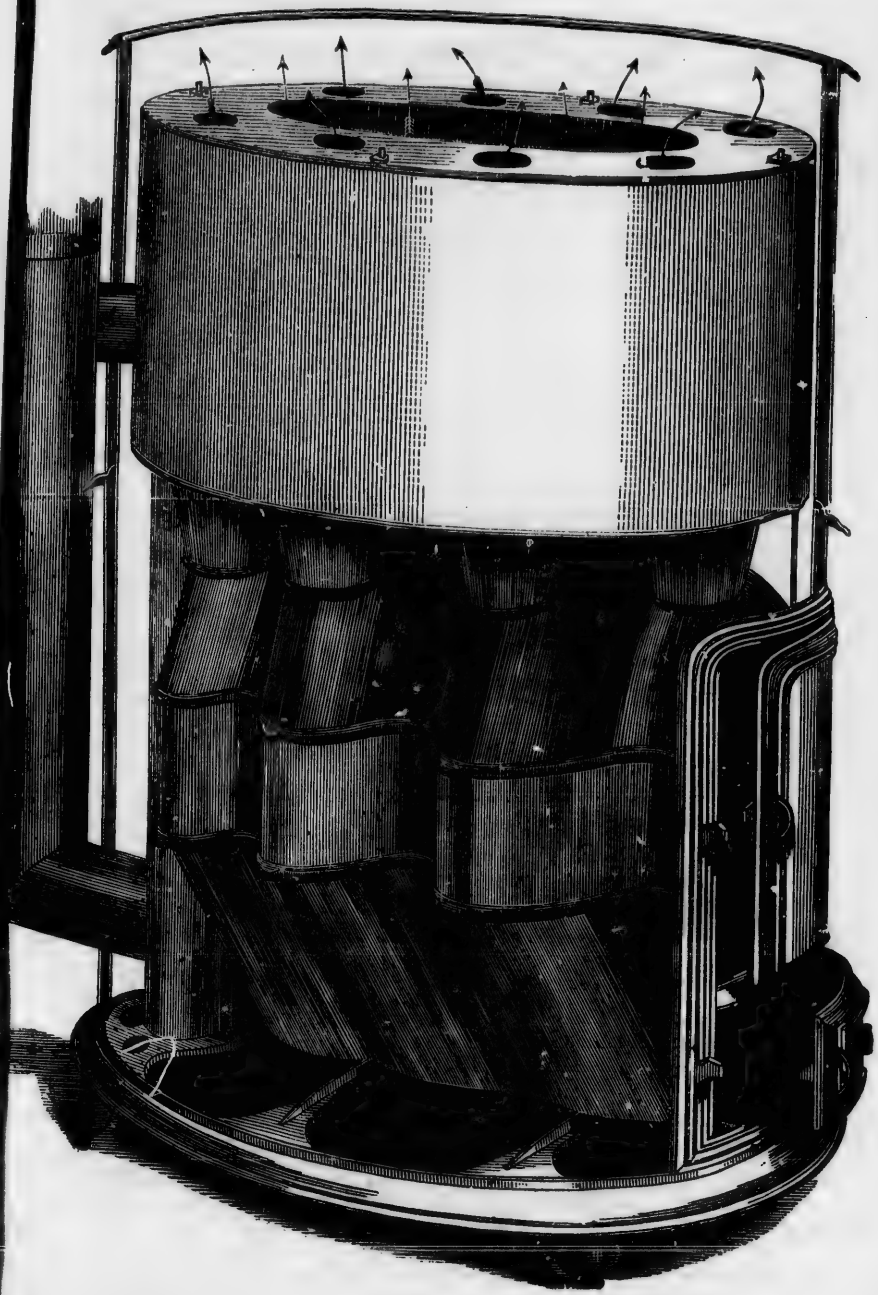
We can with perfect confidence recommend them to the public for power, durability, economy, simplicity, and ease of management.

The following cut represents the No. 4, with extra high fire chamber, with a grate the entire length, and extra high feed door.

Five sizes are made, and can be set either in brick or portable form, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 13 and No. 14.

DIMENSIONS OF FIRE CHAMBER.—No. 2, 3 feet long, 21 inches wide, by 2 feet high.
No. 3, 4 feet 2 inches long, 2 feet wide, by 2 feet 4 inches high.
No. 4, 4 feet 2 inches long, 2 feet wide, by 3 feet 2 inches high.
No. 13, 4 feet 6 inches long.
No. 14, 5 " 2 " "

HEIGHT.—5 to 6 feet, according to sheet iron used.



Convex Side-Wall Registers.

Outside Dimensions. Order From this Column.	Outside Dimensions of Iron Frame.	Black or White Japanned.	Gold, Silver or Copper Bronzed.
8 x 12	6 x 10	$3 75	$4 50
10 x 14	8 x 12	4 10	5 00
11 x 16	9 x 14	5 50	6 85
12 x 18	10 x 16	6 00	7 00

Improved Slide-Centre Round Registers.

	FOR FLOOR.	FRAMES.
Size of Opening.	Black or White Japanned.	Black or White Japanned.
7 inch.	$1 50	$ 85
8 ,,	1 80	1 00
9 ,,	2 00	1 10
12 ,,	3 30	1 55
14 ,,	4 50	1 95
18 ,,	7 50	3 25
24 ,,	12 00	5 50

Improved Vertical Wheel Registers.

	SQUARE FOR FLOOR.		BORDER FRAMES.	
Size of Opening.	Black or White Japanned.	Nickle Plated	Black or White Japanned.	Nickle Plated
7 x 10	$2 30	$ 4 50	$1 10	$3 40
8 x 12	2 80	5 20	1 25	3 60
9 x 14	3 60	6 20	1 40	3 90
10 x 16	4 00	6 65	1 55	4 15
12 x 19	6 00	9 10	2 30	5 45
14 x 22	8 00	12 25	3 00	7 25

Gold.
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4 50
5 00
6 85
7 00

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Japanned.

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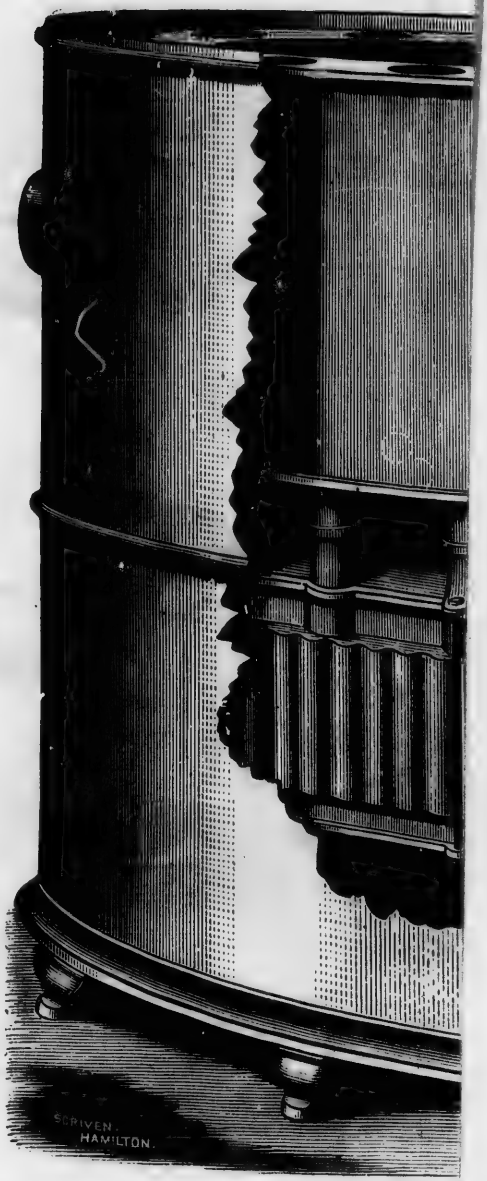
60
90
15
45
25

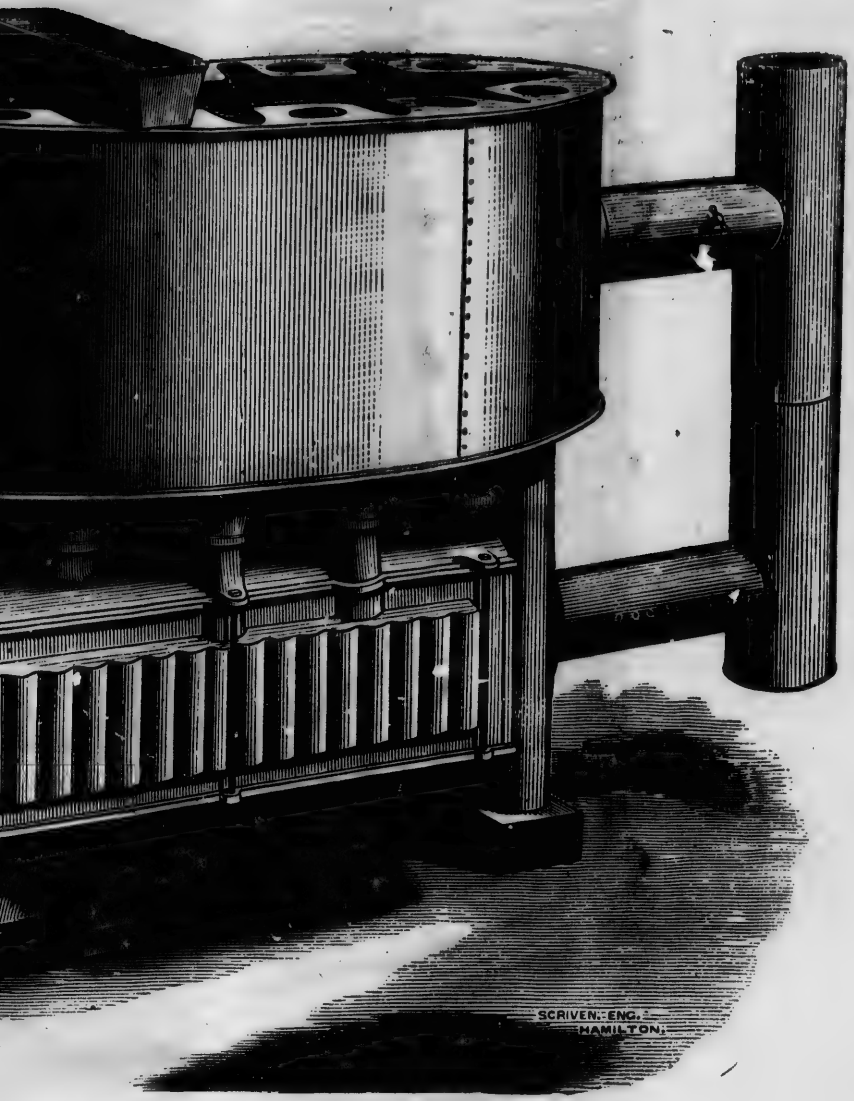


NO. 13, PORTAB

Length of F

NO. 14, STATIC

Length of Fire Box 5 Feet

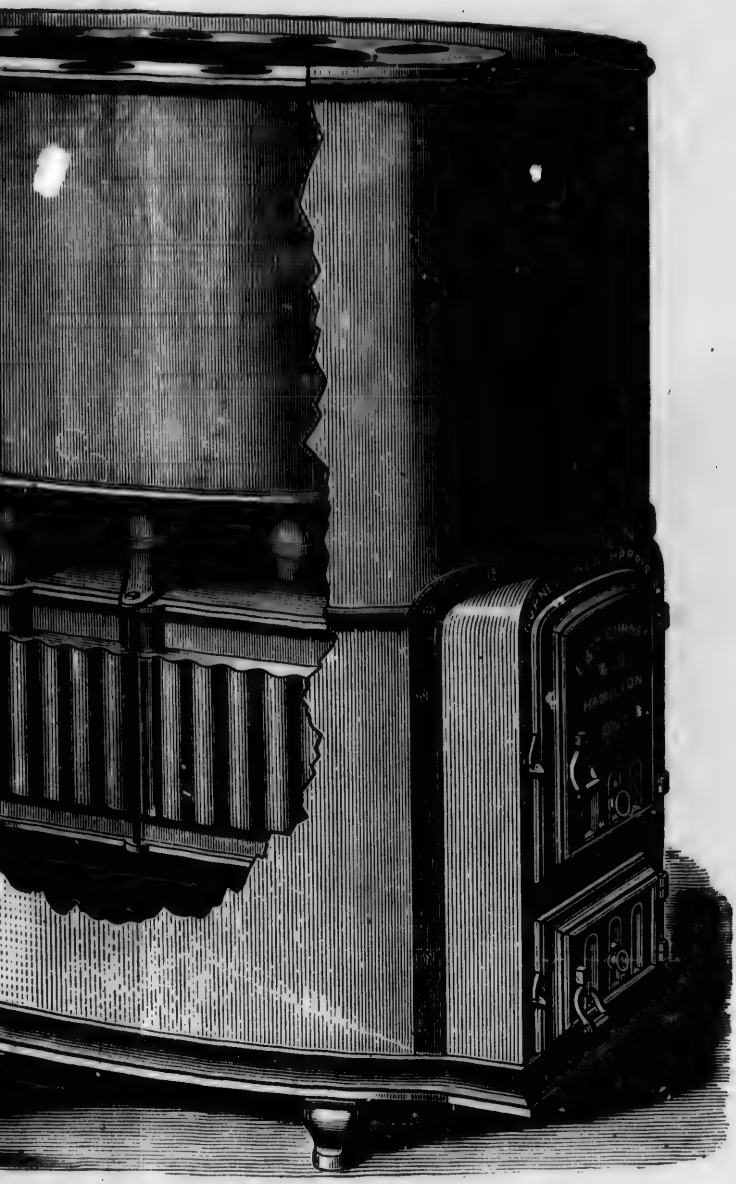


. 14, STATIONARY.

Length of Fire Box 5 Feet 2 Inches.

NO. 13, PORTABLE OR

Length of Fire Box 4 Fee



ORTABLE OR STATIONARY.

Length of Fire Box 4 Feet 6 Inches.

LE OR STATIONARY.

re Box 4 Feet 6 Inches.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

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Mechanics' Institute, London, 5th June, 1878.

I have much pleasure, in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the London Mechanics' Institute, to convey to you their satisfaction with the working of the Hot-Air Furnaces put in by your firm. They have heated the large hall most comfortably and have given every satisfaction in usefulness and economy.

JOHN WALKER,
President London Mechanics' Institute.

Port Perry, February 20th, 1879.

MESSRS. BEECHER BROS., London,

I consider the No. 2 Wood Furnace I have from you, will pay for itself in two winters in the amount of fuel used, and shall only be too happy to give you my name, as a practical tinsmith, that it is the best Wood Furnace I know of,

Yours respectfully,
W. T. PARISH,

Peterborough, 4th February, 1879.

Gentlemen,—

After using your Furnaces for three months—your Wood Furnace in my dwelling and your "Lively Times" Coal Furnace in the Post-Office—I can safely recommend them to be all that was promised and first-class heaters in every respect.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
C. H. ROGERS,
Post-Master.

BEECHER BROS., LONDON, ONT.

THE BEECHER FURNACE.

Those Furnaces are in use in the Methodist Church of Canada in this place, and have been during the present civil year; and although there was a good deal of difficulty experienced for some time after they were placed in the church, it was found that the flue of the chimney was defective, which has been remedied, and now the furnaces work admirably. The Trustee Board deem this notice due to the makers of the furnace owing to the fact that from them have reports been circulated unfavorable to the Furnace for Church purposes.

By order of the Board.

J. W. GERMAN,
Secretary.

Ridgetown, December 29th, 187[illegible].

London, April 25th, 1877.

BEECHER BROS.

Gentlemen,—The Furnaces which you put in our church last fall have given excellent satisfaction, having fully met the requirements of the church during the coldest weather. The janitor says they contain an excellent harmony of constructive simplicity, with extensive heating surface, which render them all we could desire for the purpose of producing and radiating heat.

Yours truly,

REV. JOHN KAY,
Wellington Street Methodist Church.

Strathroy, April 15th, 1877.

MESSRS. BEECHER BROS., London.

Dear Sirs,—I am well pleased with the Wood Furnace I purchased from you. It is all and more than you recommended it to be.

Yours truly,

A. JOHNSTON.

Hamilton, 30th April, 1877.

MESSRS. BEECHER BROS., London.

Gentlemen,—I have great pleasure in stating that the six No.14 Lively Times Furnaces purchased from you last year by this association have done their work well, and that we consider them, as far as our experience goes, the best Furnaces of their size in the market.

Yours truly,

HUGH C. BAKER,
Secretary Hamilton Real Estate Association.

Brantford, April 30th, 1877.

MESSRS. BEECHER BROS., London.

Sirs,—The "Lively Times" No. 12 Furnace which your agent, E. L. Goold, of Brantford, put in my house last Fall has given entire satisfaction.

M. T. BARDOU,
Priest R. C. Church, Brantford.

Lobo, April 16th, 1877.

MESSRS. BEECHER BROS., London.

Gents,—The Hot-Air Furnace I got of you last winter I like splendid. It works beyond my expectation. The heat from the register in the hall of my house warmed the whole upstairs, 25x34, almost too warm for sleeping, the coldest nights last winter. It was a great saving of wood, besides cleanliness.

Yours respectfully,

SAMUEL NEFF.

London, June 8th, 1875.

MESSRS. BEECHER BROS.

Gentlemen,—The Lively Times Furnace put up by you last October in my house has given every satisfaction. It is perfectly safe from accident by fire, consuming little fuel in proportion to the surface heated, and requires very little attention to keep it in running order.

I remain yours very truly,

CHAS. ANDRUS.

Westminster, June 7th, 1875.

MESSRS. BEECHER BROS.

Gents,—I have used, during the past winter, your Lively Times Furnace, and am satisfied that it is a safe and economical heater, and claims all the advantages you recommended it to perform. I am perfectly satisfied with it; and it is very easily managed. I would not be without one of them in my house if I had stoves given me as a gift.

Yours truly,

JOHN MCDIARMID.

Port Hope, March 15th, 1875.

MESSRS. BEECHER BROS., London.

Gentlemen,—It affords me great pleasure to testify to the merits of your two No. 16 Lively Times Self-Feeding Furnaces which I purchased for the use of the Public School in this place, with guarantee that if they did not prove satisfactory, with a trial of two months, that they should be returned at my expense. I am happy to inform you that they have proved satisfactory, and the School Board are highly pleased with them. I therefore heartily recommend them to all intending purchasers.

Yours, &c.,

WM. STEPHENSON.

Dundas, February 15th, 1875.

MESSRS. BEECHER BROS.

Gents,—Your Lively Times Furnace, No. 15, has done all you anticipated for me, and I am perfectly pleased. I will give you as strong a testimonial as you may propose.

Yours truly,

R. T. WILSON.

Dundas, March 25th, 1875.

MESSRS. BEECHER BROS., London.

Gents,—I take pleasure in recommending your Furnace to the public as a first-class article, and one that will give general satisfaction.

Yours truly,

PETER BRADY.

Port Hope, March 13th, 1875.

MESSRS. BEECHER BROS., London.

Gentlemen,—The two No. 16 Self-Feed Gas Burning Furnaces you put in the Central Public School here have more than answered my expectations. I have worked the Eureka Furnace for six years, and do not hesitate in pronouncing your Furnaces the best in use. The coldest day this winter the thermometer in all the rooms stood at 65° and 70°, and I am satisfied that no other Furnace the same size will do the work yours has this winter.

Yours respectfully,

JAMES LEACH,
Janitor.

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REFERENCES.

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J A Nelles, M. D.	1,	No 15,	"Lively Times,"	Coal,	London.	
Chas. Andrus	1,	" "	"	"	"	"
R S T Davidson	1,	" 14,	"	"	"	"
W D McGloghlon	2,	" 14,	"	"	"	"
Wm. Spencer	1,	" 15,	"	"	"	"
John M Denton	1,	" 14,	"	"	"	"
Rev Cannon Innes	1,	" 16,	"	"	"	"
Public Schools	4,	" 15,	"	"	"	"
Primitive Methodist Church	2,	" 15,	"	"	"	"
St. Paul's Church	1,	" 18,	"	"	"	"
St. Andrew's Church	3,	" 16,	"	"	"	"
Baptist Church	2,	" 15,	"	"	"	"
Methodist Church	2,	" 16,	"	"	"	"
C F Colwell	1,	" 14,	"	"	"	"
John Nitschke	1,	" 15,	"	"	"	"
A B Powell	1,	" 16,	"	"	"	"
John H Ley	1,	" 14,	"	"	"	"
Mechanics' Institute	2,	" 16,	"	"	"	"
Bible Christian Church	1,	" 16,	"	"	"	"
J W Jones	1,	" 16,	"	"	"	"
Mrs J Darch	1,	" 4,	"	"	wood	"
Rev Robinson	1,	" 4,	"	"	"	"
Hamilton Real Estate Asso'n	6,	" 14,	"Lively Times,"	Coal,	Hamilton.	
Alfred McKeand	1,	" 3,	"	"	wood	"
Mrs, A T Chapman	1,	" 16,	"Lively Times,"	Coal,	"	
R A Lucas	1,	" 14,	"	"	"	"
A Hammond	1.	" 14,	"	"	"	"

Hughes Bro's	2,	No 15,	"Lively Times,"	Coal,	Toronto.
O Keefe	1,	" 15,	" "	"	"
Dr Ogden	1,	" 14,	" "	"	"
Rev Father Rooney	1,	" 16,	" "	"	"
R T Wilson	1,	" 15,	" "	"	Dundas.
R McKechnie	1,	" 16,	" "	"	"
P Brady	1,	" 14,	" "	"	"
J F Wood	1,	" 14,	" "	"	"
John Bertram	1,	" 16,	" "	"	"
Elgin House	1,	" 11,	" "	"	"
B B Osler	1,	" 15,	" "	"	"
Presbyterian Church	1,	" 16,	" "	"	"
Public School	2,	" 16,	" "	"	"
General Hospital	2,	" 16,	"Lively Times,"	Coal,	Guelph.
A Lemon, Attorney	1,	" 16,	" "	"	"
John McDermit	1,	" 14,	" "	"	Westminster.
John Beattie	1,	" 16,	" "	"	"
Col. Taylor	1,	" 16,	" "	"	"
George Birrell	1,	" 15,	" "	"	"
High School	2,	" 16,	" "	"	Brantford.
Rev Father Bardou	1,	" 14,	" "	"	"
Central Public School	2,	" 16,	" "	"	Port Hope.
Presbyterian Church	2,	" 16,	" "	"	"
High School	2,	" 16,	" "	"	Cobourg.
Congregational Church	1,	" 15,	" "	"	"
Public School	2,	" 15,	" "	"	"
A Walsh	1,	" 15,	" "	"	Simcoe.
A Johnston, Banker	1,	" 4,	Wood	Furnace,	Strathroy.
St. John's Church	2,	" 4,	"	"	"
Federal Bank	1,	" 4,	"	"	"
Albert Music Hall	1,	" 4,	"	"	"
Chas. Grist	1,	" 3,	"	"	"
James Noble	1,	" 2,	"	"	"
C H Smith	1,	" 2,	"	"	"
T. B. Guest, Banker	1,	" 4,	"	"	St. Mary's
Episcopal Church	3,	" 4,	"	"	St. Thomas.
N. McNeil	1,	" 16,	"Lively Times,"	Coal,	Kingston.
Methodist Church	1,	" 4,	Wood	Furnace,	Forest.
W M Church	2,	" 3,	"	"	Ridgetown.
Episcopal M Church	1,	" 4,	"	"	"
McDonald & Summerville	2,	" 3,	"	"	"
R. W. Sawtell	1,	" 15,	"Lively Times,"	Coal,	Woodstock.
Presbyterian Church	1,	" 4,	Wood	Furnace,	Embro.
Dr. Duncan	1,	" 2,	"	"	"
D McNaught	1,	" 2,	"	"	Seaforth.
Wm M Gray	1,	" 2,	"	"	"
Methodist Church	3,	" 3,	"	"	"
U D Stewart	1,	" 4,	"	"	Barrie.
St. Andrew's Church	1,	" 4,	"	"	Blyth.
White & Co	1,	" 4,	"	"	Orillia.
J N McCoy	1,	" 4,	"	"	Wallaceburg.
John McCalla	1,	" 16,	"Lively Times,"	Coal,	St. Catharines.
N B H Dean, M. D.	1,	" 4,	Wood	Furnace,	Brighton.
H C Rogers	1,	" 4,	"	"	Peterboro'.
H C Burrett	1,	" 2,	"	"	"
English Church Sabbath Sch'l.	1,	" 4,	"	"	"
New Post Office	1,	" 16,	"Lively Times,"	Coal,	"
S. Perrin	1,	" 2,	Wood	Furnace,	Lindsay
Wetherup & Logan	1,	" 3,	"	"	"
E Wood	1,	" 2,	"	"	"
Presbyterian Church	2,	" 4,	"	"	Beaverton.

Mr. Humphrey	1,	" 2,	Wood Furnace,	Uxbridge.
W. T. Parish	1,	" 2,	" "	Port Perry.
J. Barbour	1,	" 14,	"Lively Times" Coal,	Georgetown.
E. M. Church	1,	" 4,	Wood Furnace	Berlin.
Alex. Patello, M. D.	1.	" 16,	"Lively Times" Coal,	Brampton.
English Church	1,	" 4,	Wood Furnace,	Wardsville.
Samuel Neff	1,	" 2,	" "	Arkona.
Samuel Neff	1,	" 3,	" "	Lobo.
Public School	2,	" 14,	" "	Wingham.
J. H. Ashdown	1,	" 15,	"Lively Times" Coal,	Winnipeg.
J. H. Ashdown	1,	" 4,	Wood Furnace,	"
Methodist Church	2,	" 2,	" Furnaces,	Fingal.
John McJannet	1,	" 2,	" Furnace,	Clifford.
John Hillhouse	1,	" 2,	" "	"
D. McEachern	1,	" 3,	" "	"
George McDonald	1,	" 13,	" "	"
John Beattie, Banker	1,	" 3,	" "	Fergus.
George Fulford	1,	" 14,	"Lively Times" Coal,	Brockville.